†dj vwb
A¨vÛ
`¨ †÷Uôm A‡WwmwU
fvb fv¯‹i

†dj vwb A¨vÛ `¨ †÷Uôm A‡WwmwU
fvb fv¯‹i

cKvkK
ˆPZb¨
evi“Z Lvbv, wm‡jU
itzchoitonno@yahoo.com
01718 284859, 01714 610061

¯Z
KvRx nwdRv †eMg

c_g cKvk
GK‡k eB‡gjv 2014

c"Q` cwiKíbvq
fvb fv¯‹i

g`Y
ˆPZb¨ g`Y kvLv

gj¨
123 UvKv

Felani And The State's Audacity a collection of Poetry by **Vanu Vaskor**
Published by **CHAITANYA**, Date published: February 2014
Price: Taka 123 USD $ 4.00 only
ISBN : 978-984-90508-8-9

1.

Akwbi bZ¨ K‡i

wPË †`vjvq kqZv‡b,

cvZ¶Y KvU‡Q †kv‡K

`wf‡¶i gq`v‡b|

bvOv Zxi m‡½ wb‡q

i‡½ P‡j †Lvk-evnvi,

¶av Avi gZ¨ †h_v

g`-Zvgvkv IBLv‡b|

9 b‡f¤i 2013
we‡Kj 4 Uv 57 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

2.

Avgv‡`i jwM Rj QjQj

cvZwU Ak“we›`, †Zvgv‡`i mL,

¶av wPrKvi ivR¨mxgvq,

cw_exUv R‡o wbie †kvK|

KB‡Z cwi bv hv wQj ejvi

†kK‡j e× g‡Liv kãnxb,

gZ¨‡i ewj ÔhvK evPv †MjÕ

¶avi Kvbv AšwnZ †nvK|

19 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
mKvj 11 Uv 51 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

3.

fvZ †bB, RvZ Kx ev cvZ †bB
ivZ Av‡Q, †bB Avkq,
Afqvkg †bB, kg Av‡Q
¶av Av‡Q, †bB e¨Z¨q-
ïa GB wbq‡gB Rvb †bq
KwjKv‡j Awfkvc e_v,
kvc †bB, mvc Av‡Q, Kvjmv‡c
wel Av‡Q m‡Pi djvq|

29 A‡±vei 2013
ivZ 12 Uv 1 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

4.

Fwli Pi‡Y d‡ji cvnvo
wZwb †R‡M ewK mevB Ng,
a¨vb †f‡O c‡o cÙcivY
f‡³i N‡i Pwii ag|
gw³i Mjv Qwi w`‡q KvUv
d‡Zvqvq P‡j `tkvmb,
Fwl mwRq‡Q †cwU e‡Rvqv
f‡³i K‡j mÜ¨v-Sg|

29 b‡f¤i 2012
mKvj 9 Uv 12 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

5.

A‡ejvq Rwb¥wj wkï
K-bxwZi wbwl× Ji‡m,
wcZcwiPq †Zvi DØvqx-
DavI ciKxq evZv‡m|
GLb A‡bK ivZ, w`b hvq-
Abv`‡i ewoj eqm,
ˆbtk‡ã dwKwi †hŠeb, nvq!
†cŠp P‡j‡Q AeÁv we‡Ø‡l|

22 A‡±vei 2013
mKvj 11 Uv 22 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

6.

Avavi iv‡Zi Kviewiiv
mKvj n‡ZB n‡”Q †R¨vwZgq,
mZ¨wc‡qi gÊ †K‡U
wg‡_¨ev‡` nvm‡Q †eR¤§vq|
G cZ¨v‡`k Kvi? Rvwb bv
mZ¨ Pvwc wg‡_¨ Aa¨vcbv,
kv³ g‡š kvmb †k‡l
M½vR‡j øvbUv †m‡i †bq|

19 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
†ejv 12 Uv 9 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

9.

gZ gkv‡j exZk× ¶xY Av‡jvq

ˆbtk‡ã, evievi †h åg‡Y hv‡e,

AeÁv, †e`bv, `tL-‡kvK, Afve

Avi Pµv‡š—i AZj, ØvwÜK †MŠi‡e|

ivóxq Zix P‡j Akvš— mvM‡i

†KvwU gvjvq-`vm‡Z KwVb AvMj,

kv‡³ Mvb Mvq `v‡mi bwoi ex‡Y

Akwbi mg‡`- ivwMYx ˆfi‡e|

27 A‡±vei 2010
mKvj 11 Uv 41 wgwbU
Ljbv|

10.

GKvj AKv‡ji kwb‡Z

c‡o Kv‡` a‡K a‡K,

MZ Rb‡gi †Qbwj

ciKxqv cY‡qi m‡L|

ZLb †hŠebKv‡j Ae‡n‡j

Rwb©j cvkweK `vjvjÑ RviR,

GLb †cŠ‡p G‡m cRv fv‡m

bv‡g ¯vaxb kkÄb gj‡K|

16 wW‡m¤^i 2013
mKvj 10 Uv 8 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

11.

KZ evMv‡bi dj †Qov nj
  KZ bv mNv‡Y †R¨wZ®§vb,
†cgi/c mav †Zvgiv wc‡qQ
  cYq mvM‡i AvZ¥`vb|
kZ ewMPvi dj S‡i †Mj
Abv`‡i †R‡bv ivZ-weivZ,
we‡eK‡ev‡ai MwZnxbZvq
  welg-we‡jv‡c †bB weavb|

23 A‡±vei 2013
†ejv 12 Uv 17 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

12.

eû c_, eû Avkv nwi‡q‡Q
  mg‡qi KvbvMwj w`‡q,
wfLwii gZ K‡i nvZ †c‡Z
  üZab wb‡Z n‡e †P‡q|
AwaKvi wKQ bq, kZevi
R‡b¥I G Rxeb e_v,
iv‡R¨i ab Lvq gnvR‡b
  Mxev R‡o G Rv‡Zi †kKj cwi‡q|

27 A‡±vei 2013
ivZ 1Uv 27 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

13.

L‡jwQ †`vKvb f‡e
gbvdv Le n‡e, GB Avkv,
Ô`wwi`Õ G KwjKv‡j
j‡j j‡j `vi“b e¨emv|
`wwi` †Kv_vq †n †i?
GB †h hv` N‡i- †gv‡gi cZj,
kqZvb mb¨vmx mv‡R-
ÎvZvi/cx- gnvb mebvkv|

1 RjvB 2012
ivZ 12 Uv 35 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

14.

¯cavq bv`v‡biv ¯M P‡o
GK‡dvUv kvwš‡Z ïf cwiYq,
Amixq bxwZ‡Z cZvc †e‡o
†mI †hb AwaKv‡i nBevi bq|
†kvK-Zvc Avk¼v, wbivkv mgv‡b-
AvR‡b! bv`v‡bi cvIbv mKj,
mL-cvc `vbexq RvZ¨wfgv‡b
g`¨‡c U‡j U‡j ev`¨ evRvq|

14 b‡f¤i 2013
mKvj 10 Uv 9 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

15.

c®ckb¨ ï` RwZ
¯‡M †M‡jB RvZ hv‡e,
e‡S ï‡bB ei wb‡qQÑ
evþ‡Y mL GB f‡e|
†Zvgvi Rb¨ kwš biK
wejvm-cfve gZ-‡cg,
¯M AgZ †ZvgviB ab
ï‡` ej‡j fj n‡e|

24 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
mKvj 10 Uv 15 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

16.

gvKvj d‡ji `vg P‡o †M‡Q
gvKv‡jiv ZvB ivR¨ Pvjvq,
gv Kvjxi M‡j gÊ †Sv‡j bv
Le M`M‡` bRiAvbvq|
c_-cvš‡i Rwb‡Z cv‡iwb
KZ †`vc`xi e¯niY-
ewS‡Z †c‡i‡Q Rbbx| ZeI
Ami gvKv‡j Kv‡¯ kvbvq|

10 b‡f¤i 2013
we‡Kj 4 Uv 45 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

17.

†Zvgv‡K wb‡q hve †n Rxeb
meMvnx cvlÊ DË‡i,
c‡ki cveb †mw`b bv Swi‡e
bv Kwn‡e K_v welY iwË‡i|
†mw`b Dbv` LoM wel
Awbq‡g wb‡RB ckevb,
Avi †KD bv Kwn‡e K_v
bv ck Rwj‡gi Aš‡i|

6 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
ivZ 2 Uv 15 wgwbU|
wm‡jU|

18.

kã fvO‡b eRwb`vN
Pwiw`‡K iv‡R¨i wefxlKv,
eRK‡É †XKi ïa ïwb,
Kcv‡ji wQoj bv †KD wkKv|
wece †bB, nwZqvi †bB
Zj‡Q G RvZ cwZc‡¶B,
welg LvIqv G †kwY msKUÑ
Rv‡Z cKU, Avkvq giwPKv|

23 †m‡Þ¤i 2010
mÜ¨v 7 Uv 33 wgwbU
ev‡MinvU|

19.

Avgv‡K w`Ibv Avi GZ hvZbv
A‡ejvq g‡i hve ¶‡q ¶‡q,
†Zvgvi AZxZ w`b Avgvi fvebv
Ñw`b hvq †mB ¯§wZ e‡q e‡q|
wK Rvjv A½ we‡b, kZvãx †Mj
Kv‡Uwb welYZv Kv‡Uwb AKvj,
MnY Kv‡Uwb, †K‡U hv‡e Avkv
AvnZ g‡bi Mn‡b, mviv¶Y-mf‡q|

8 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
mÜ¨v 7 Uv 23 wgwbU
KjKvZv, fviZ|

20.

†n Rxeb! Amxg †Zvi
KZ ¯v` KZ Avnjv`,
Rvb‡Z wK †c‡iwQm
KZ wKQ n‡q‡Q †envZ?
gZ¨ mvgvb¨ `‡iÑ
GZ Kv‡Q Ze A‡Pbv,
Ae‡n‡j †d‡j w`‡q
gZ¨‡K Kv‡Q V¨v‡j l‡Êi RvZ|

10 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
mKvj 9 Uv 39 wgwbU
KjKvZv, fviZ|

21.

gv_vq AvKvk †f‡O c‡o Kv‡iv
Kvnv‡iv cvmv‡` emš|
gv_v ¸‡Y †`‡Lv †kl n‡e bv‡Kv
hvnviv me¯vš| åvš
eP‡b wm× AvBb-Kvbb
i‡P‡Q eY evþYmfv,
AhZ ï` GB `wbqv‡Z
kwmZ Av`¨cvš-Kvš|

10 b‡f¤i 2013
we‡Kj 4 Uv 30 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

22.

†KD Kv‡iv N‡i wma Kv‡Uwb
ZeI Rxeb hv‡”Q Pwi,
mevB AvR‡K mva mvwR Avi
gÂbvU‡K †bB Rwo|
†K Kvnvi Ng †K‡o wbj Ze
gvj mvgjv‡Z RvwMqv ivZ,
Pwi †bB †Rv”Pwi †bB ZvI
üZ a‡b P‡j ivRvwMwi|

1 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
`ci 12 Uv
wm‡jU|

23.

wØg‡L hw` ev ej †Kvb K_v
fq †bB Awg wekvmx,
Ggwb K‡iB eû kZvãx
Avav‡i, evsjvi Awaevmx|
Zwg fv‡jv Rv‡bv gZ ce‡Z
Av¸b †`‡e bv †Kvb Kv‡j,
wKš Rv‡bv bv gZ wK mß
A-ej bv webvkx|

2 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
mKvj 9 Uv 57 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

24.

Awg †Zv cv_i c‡i
ï‡q _vKZvg,
mnm k‡gi †k‡l
ïKv‡bvq Nvg|
ZwgB WvwK‡j G‡m
Ng fwO‡qQ,
†Zvgvi kZ Aemi
Avgvi Nv‡gi `vg|

2 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
mKvj 10 Uv
wm‡jU|

25.

Avgv‡K dvwm `vIÑ
S‡j hvB, A_ev e›`‡K|
†mB †Xi Gi †P‡q
`vm‡Z evPv a‡K a‡K|
AMwbZ †Pbv †Pbv gL
gwievi fvUvi †mv‡Z,
ÔGme wKm¨ bvÕ e‡j
GKv‡ji mf¨ wb›`‡K|

2 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
mKvj 10 Uv 10 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

26.

†ek¨vq f‡i †M‡Q, QwU‡Q
ci“li{c KK‡ii Nv‡Y,
ûR‡Mi †mv‡Z c‡o, A_ev
cMwZkx‡j, `vi“b mÁv‡b|
GLv‡bi ¯§wZK_v †avqvi
KÊwjmg, bó-wØavgq,
iw¶Zv `vgvgv evRvq
`vjv‡ji Amf¨ Kv‡b|

3 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
mKvj 8 Uv 27 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

27.

†P‡q †`L mgq I †mvZ
PvI m`i AZxZ ZwgI,
Zvici Kw`b P‡j †M‡j
Avnjv‡` wbwð‡š— Nwg‡qv|
Zvici †ek K‡i ¯c †`‡Lv
AwgI NUbvµ‡g †`wL cvq,
†n ¯‡ci exi mšv‡biv!
AwMcwZfvq feb fwi‡qv|

4 †m‡Þ¤i 2013
mÜ¨v 6 Uv 31 wgwbU|
wm‡jU|

28.

Kv‡jv hv`‡Z `x¶v wbwe
A_ev weU‡c mb¨vm hv bv,
`B‡qi g‡a¨ †gvbv‡dwKUv
Avi GKev‡iv PvB bv, bv!
`gKv Uvb- SoUv Avb
A_ev kve‡Y ewóøvb
wg‡Q ï‡b kZ ¯‡ci K_v
nVvr cveb PvB bv, bv|

9 b‡f¤i 2013
†ejv AvovBUv
wm‡jU|

29.

GL‡bv bv ïwK‡q‡Q
h‡×i †kwY‡Zi b`x
GL‡bv eb¨v Av‡m
cvP‡hÑ aŸsm Aewa|
mevB wK f‡j †Mj
MZ¯ we‡qvM e¨v_v?
†h e¨v_v AvPo K‡U
GB Rv‡Z Kvj wbiewa|

1 b‡f¤i 2013
mKvj 10 Uv 11 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

30.

¶gZvq Po‡j gnvb
BD‡Uwcqvi gmb‡`,
fwm‡q K_vi Zix
cÙv-ga-bxjb‡`|
†m K_v wg‡_¨ †R‡bB
†nvjvg †Mvcb wecex,
†e-Kvivi ü`q †`v‡nB
Sj‡m hwe cvc‡ev‡a|

12 Gwcj 2013
mKvj 11 Uv 30 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

31.

AvKv‡ki cwZ Rwgqv D‡V‡Q
mwekvj Awfgvb,
†QvU `wbqvi b`x-wkKw¯
nwc‡Z¨‡kB Rvb|
wecjv Kvqv †n, wgwj‡e
Mwi‡e GZUK Avkq?
Mwiwe Vv‡Ui Kvbv MwjUvI
†L‡q‡Q weËevb|

17 †de«qwi 2013
mKvj 7 Uv
wm‡jU|

32.

Ôhvi ab Zvi bq
    †b‡cvq gv‡i `BÕ,
ˆewkK `v`viv nv‡m,
    evsjv R‡j ˆ_|
`Õ‡kv eQi wewUk `v`v,
†ZB‡kva cvK,
GLb giY wekvq‡b
    Bqvi eÜ KB?

24 †de«qwi 2013
†ejv 1 Uv 59 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

33.

mÜ¨vq DØvû b‡Z¨i `v‡g
    gvwb‡Z‡Q †mvmvBwU Gwj‡Ui RvZ,
åó KvgRvZ ciKxqv †c‡g
    wb‡gvn wbt‡¯i N‡i DrcvZ|
Avb‡›` cvwiRvZ d‡j c‡i gvjv
wbt‡¯i ab Lvq Gwj‡Ui †Mvjv,
mf¨Zv M‡o bv Kx GB evNv h‡g-
    bówgUvq †hb b¨vq K‡cvKvZ|

25 †de«qwi 2013
†ejv 1 Uv 31 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

34.

AwRI †c‡gi `wó c‡owb
ewó S‡i‡Q me †Pv‡L,
¶avq Kx P‡j †gN-gjvi?
Zvnvi `xc‡K Mvb †j‡L|
Li-‡ivÏ‡i gZ †KwU mwL
G nq †c‡gi ivRbxwZ,
cY‡qi K_v wg‡Q dvKv ewj
†Mvc‡b wPZvi Qwe Av‡K|

7 b‡f¤i 2013
we‡Kj 3 Uv 7 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

35.

M`v‡b S‡j bvOv Ziewi
kvmK †m‡R‡Q e‡Rvqv,
k‡gi Nv‡gi †bvbv w`inv‡g
Le Zvgvkvq g`-Rqv|
GK`v AvmK Ggb m‡hvM
gvZvj kvm‡K c_ †fv‡j,
fwOqv coK wg‡_¨ wbkvb
Am¤§v‡bB hvK †Lvqv|

9 A‡±vei 2012
†ejv 12 Uv 53 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

36.

†e‡P _vK †n e½mšvb
Z‡e Dcvq hv wQjÑ hvq,
kw³ gË, kV eûRwZ‡Ki
mvgvR¨ew` †kvlwK ms¯vq|
Î‡¯· Kwc‡Q `ej øvq
†Kvb c‡_ hv‡e- †fvM? mshg?
K¨wiqvifK wejvmx R‡Zvq
Pvcv c‡o Ô`wi`Ô †nPwK Lvq|

20 A‡±vei 2012
mKvj 8 Uv 14 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

37.

i ³ ex‡Ri gš wM‡j
†c‡qQ cPi weË-‡cZ,
alKvgxi ag‡PZbv
Rv‡Zi †cQ‡b w`‡”Q †eZ|
beKgvixi †Mvcb Rwg‡b
Dj½ nv‡m Kl‡Y,
al‡Y mvj Pwjk †Mj
i ³ ¶Z ivó‡¶Z|

29 A‡±vei 2013
mKvj 10 Uv 23 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

38.

gn‡Ziv e¨½ K‡i
m½ †Q‡o hvq P‡j,
wbkv‡m me gvbevZ¦vi
Amnvq Avkv hvq `‡j|
mgq †d‡i bv gZ¨iv Av‡m
¶avi †ZRv‡e wng bvPb,
AwZ Zvgvkvi f®§iv I‡o
Mx®§`v‡ni ivB‡d‡j|

16 wW‡m¤i 2013
weKvj 4 Uv 7 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

39.

Afv‡ei we‡l Rwj‡Q Aš
¯fv‡ei †`v‡l mg¯· †`k,
we‡k R‡U‡Q Zver NYv
gšx ej‡Q, ÔPj‡Q †ekÕ|
kb¨ †c‡U I wQb e‡¯
w`Mš· cmvix nxb Avkv,
RwZi ¯§wZ‡Z `tmn e¨_v
cvZwbqZB evo‡Q †ik|

2 A‡±vei 2012
mKvj 10 Uv
Ljbv|

40.

k‡³i Kwi cRv APbv
bv`v‡b‡i KB kvU Avc! W¨vg!
kv³ †m‡RwQ, Av‡L‡ii Av‡M
Av‡Li R‡U‡Q gwb I g¨vg|
Mwi‡e‡i Q‡j †cmwUR Q‡U
ZvB k‡³‡i †gvmv‡nwe,
j‡Ui gv‡j APbv w`‡Z
gw›`‡i QwU K‡i c¨vb-A¨vg|

21 †de«qwi 2011
ivZ 2 Uv 11 wgwbU
XvKv|

41.

†Zvgv‡`i Qwii djvi av‡i
†K‡U †M‡Q AwaKvi, ¯vaxbZv,
Rb‡B nj wbwl× djvnv‡i-
†øn-fv‡jvevmvnxb Awegk¨ ï×Zv|
GLv‡b Rj wQj, eb wQj eo,
GLb Kjwm Lwj, weUc DRvo,
M‡oQ cvmv`, Rv‡bv gš evPvi
Avgvi wbwl× Mv, †Zvgvi wbôiZv|

29 A‡±vei 2013
mKvj 9 Uv 30 wgwbU|
wm‡jU|

42.

nVvr cv‡Z Ng fwOj
†gwjqwQjvg kb¨ †PvL,
`k¨Kv‡e¨ †PŠavi fiv-
ôgv‡Qi gv‡qi cÎ‡kvKÒ|
Ávb wdwi‡jB eS‡Z cwi
Avgiv njvg cavb bU,
GB Kve¨B weke¨vcx
wfb ¯v‡` GKv_K|

29 AvM÷ 2013
mKvj 11 Uv 27 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

43.

B‡”Q K‡iB B‡”Q wKwb
e¯v fwiqv hvq,
B‡”Q we‡b Ab¨ m`vB
wgj‡e Kg UvKvq?
B‡”Q wK‡b †cU f‡i bv
cKvivš‡i mshgx,
B‡”Qi †kv‡a DciZjvi
we‡eK M”Qv hvq|

12 A‡±vei 2013
†ejv 1 Uv 51 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

44.

Avi GKU mvg‡b hvIqv
gb‡K †Kvcb Avkvq ewa-
Pwj‡q wb‡jb ˆeVv KZK
Agi (!) mgi-kwšev`x|
Ggwb K‡iB mvgv‡R¨i
cmvi, cfve, †fvM-wejvm,
em‡Z †c‡j †K bv ï‡Z Pvq
bv`vb Rv‡Z cvlvY †fw`|

12 A‡±vei 2013
†ejv 2 Uv 3 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

45.

Eli e¶ f‡i w`‡j Zwg
Ggb Af¨v‡e - msK‡U,
GZB w`‡qQ iv‰Rkh
Ak" †e`‡b w`b Kv‡U|
Ggwb Kwiqv j¶ gvb‡l
†c‡q‡Q cPi fv‡jevmv,
Pwjk mv‡j Ac-ivRbxwZ
Aek- †PZbv weåv‡U|

27 A‡±vei 2013
mÜ¨v 7 Uv 49 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

46.

ivRmËvi mvab Kwi‡Z
e‡mQ †jv‡fi Kivm ci,
g`MweZ ivRvi cvmv`
nvg‡j c‡o‡Q, mqbv Zi|
axkw ³‡Z ivR¨ P‡j bv,
†Mvei M‡Yk gv¯v‡b
ivR¨ Pvjvq PveK Kwlqv
¯fve †jvjc †cZvZvi|

2 b‡f¤i 2013
mKvj 11 Uv 39 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

~~84~~.71.

fwewb KLbI wbqwZ GKwK
Ggb GK †avKv †`‡e,
R‡bÑi Av‡M gv‡q wØLÊ
†k‡l wZb fvM n‡e|
c½ n‡qB wbjvg RbÑ
ivm‡Kj Awg wfbevm,
fv‡Mi gv †k‡l M½v †cj bv
cv‡ci bxwZi D™‡e|

3 A‡±vei 2012
mKvj 11 Uv 48 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

48.

c`Pv‡c nxb gvbe Rbg
`‡j †M‡Q, ivOv †Nvovi ¶i,
G †Nvovq P‡o P‡j †h‡Z n‡e,
Kviv hv‡e? c_ A‡bK `i?
Lbx †Nvoviv Kx me e‡q †b‡e
gZ A-g‡Zi cv‡ci fvi?
i³ev‡bi `vg †K P‡Kv‡e-
kZvãx †kv‡K ivZ-`ci|

7 b‡f¤i 2013
ivZ 10 Uv 9 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

49.

fv‡M AvR kb¨ †cwj
¯vaxb mv‡ai wbR f‡g,
Kviv †hb Kjv Kv‡U
wn›` wKsev gmwj‡g|
†e`bvi KB‡e K_v
wgj‡Q KB Avi †mB m‡hvM!
Awf‡hvM Ki‡e †Kv_vq
KB‡j K_v dvm `‡g|

9 b‡f¤i 2013
we‡Kj 4 Uv 44 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

50.

hMag‡K jvjb K‡ivb
　　wK ev ivRv wK ev mgv‡U,
ûRM gvZvj MY-`iw`iv
　　Av‡q‡k, cRvi weåv‡U|
bevbKv‡j hMmÂvix
wb‡q‡Qb me cRvi fvi,
ivRvi †Mvjvq †mvbvavb nv‡m
　　†K‡` wKlv‡Yi w`b Kv‡U|

7 b‡f¤i 2013
ivZ 10 Uv 31 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

51.

MZ RbwUvI †Mj †kvl‡Y Îvm‡b,
　　G R‡bwI †fvMwj á KvgR RviR!
ewntkw³i Av¸b Av`‡i nv‡Z
　　Avcbvi Av‡Li Uvbv KZB mnR!
AvZwKxwZ wb‡q hvi Le Av‡jvPbv
†m, Lv`K meR Avi jvj Avjcbv,
Avm‡j †m bvg`vi †kvlK-wf‡jb
　　¯xq RvZ fcwZ‡Z bv‡g ni‡ivR|

27 †de«qwi 2013
mKvj mv‡o 6 Uv
wm‡jU|

iv‡R¨ gnvb †Zvi Awf‡lK
co‡e cv jvj gLg‡j,
†e‡nkwZ ivYx gv †djwbi
cvjwK eB‡e Gb‡R‡j|
Aóv`‡k cowe †h evi
evR‡e mvbvB iwÎ-w`b,
ûi-cix‡`i m‡½ Av‡m
ivRvi Kgvi `j`‡j|

7 Rvbqvwi 2013
ivZ 1 Uv 5 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

Biv‡bi weL¨vZ Kwe †kL mv`x (in.)-Gi ¸wj¯Ív (Gulistan*) †_‡K D×Z cvPwU eqv‡Zi evsjvq Abev`| D‡jL¨, Abev`¸wj i“evB‡qi Q‡›` Kiv n‡q‡Q|

*

The Gulistan (Persian: گلستان Golestân[1] "The Rose Garden") is a landmark of Persian literature, perhaps it is the single most influential work of prose.[1] Written in 1259 CE, it is one of two major works of the Persian poet Sa'di, considered one of the greatest medieval Persian poets. It is also one of his most popular books, and has proved deeply influential in the West as well as in the East.[2] The Gulistan is a collection of poems and stories, just as a rose-garden is a collection of roses. It is widely quoted as a source of wisdom.

[Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulistan_of_Sa%27di]

[1] Lewis, Franklin (15 December 2001). "GOLESTĀN-E SA`DI". Encyclopædia Iranica. Retrieved 16 January 2011.

[2] http://www.leeds.ac.uk/library/spcoll/virtualtour/gulistan.htm

¸wj¯v †_‡K Abev` -1

c_g Aa¨vq: ivRv ev`kvn‡`i Kwnwb

†K-B ev Rv‡b KZ Dcewm

¶avi K‡ó hv‡”Q Ng,

gvbe mgvR AÁvb ZvB

†K †`‡e †c‡gi Av`i Pg|

j¶ wbhZ gZ¨hvÎx

gZ †Q‡o‡Q GB †Zv cvq,

GZUK †bB mnvbfwZ

RwZi Kcv‡j Avavi Sg|

27 AvM÷ 2013

mKvj 8 Uv 43 wgwbU

wm‡jU|

gj eqvZ

‘বছে গোরছানা গোফ্‌ত ও কাছ্‌ না দানাদ্‌ কে কিস্ত

বছে জান্‌ ব–লব আম্‌দ কে বরু কাছ্‌ না গোরিস্ত।’ [1]

Bs‡iwR Abev`

Chapter One: The Manners of Kings

Story Sixteen:

One of my friends complained of the unpropitious times, telling me that he had a slender income, a large family, without strength to bear the load of poverty and had often entertained the idea to emigrate to another country so that no matter how he made a living no one might become aware of his good or ill luck.

Couplet

Many a man slept hungry and no one knew who he was.
Many a man was at the point of death and no one wept for him.

[1] THE GULISTAN OF SA'DI, by Sheikh Muslih-Uddin Sa'di Shirazi (1258), Translated by Sir Edwin Arnold (1899).

Story Sixteen:
One of my companions came to me with complaints of his ill-fortune, saying, "I have but little means of subsistence, and a large family, and I cannot support the burthen of poverty; it has frequently entered my head that I would go to another country, in order that, live how I may, no one may know of my welfare or the reverse.

Couplet

Full many a starving Wight has slept unknown;
Full many a spirit fled that none bemoan.

[1] EDWARD B. EASTWICK, C.B., M.A., F,R.S., M.R.A.S., of Merton College, OXFORD; Member of the Asiatic Societies of Paris and Bombay; and formerly Professor of Oriental Languages and Librarian in the East India College, Haileybury.

Rjg-DËi †mvbv w`in‡g
GKvB †fv³v kix‡i I g‡b,
†Zvgvq wK Giv ev‡Pv‡Z †c‡i‡Q
cvi‡e †f‡eQ AgiZv `v‡b?
†n Kvi‡Y Zvg AvR †R‡b wbI
†m gnvb, ivRv ÔbIwkiIqvÕ,
wa°v‡i Zvg NwYZ, ZwoZ
†KwU cRvcxZ AciR‡b|

28 b‡f¤i 2013
mKvj 9 Uv 47 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

gj eqvZ

‘কারুন হালাক শোদ্‌কে চেহেল্‌ খানা গঞ্জে দাশ্‌ত্‌,
নওশিরওয়ান নামুরদ কে নামে নেক্‌ গোশ্‌ত্‌।’ [2]

Bs‡iwR Abev`

Chapter One: The Manners of Kings

Story Eighteen:
A royal prince, having inherited abundant treasures from his father, opened the hand of liberality and satisfied his impulse of generosity by lavishing without stint benefits upon the army and the population.

> A tray of lignum aloes will emit no odour.
> Place it on fire, it will smell like ambergris.
> If thou wishest to be accounted great, be liberal
> Because grain will not grow unless it be sown.

One of his courtiers began heedlessly to admonish him, saying: 'Former kings have by their exertions accumulated this wealth and deposited it for a useful purpose. Cease this movement because calamities may arise in front and enemies in the rear. It is not meet for thee to be helpless at a time of necessity.

> If thou distributest a treasure to the multitude
> Each householder will receive a grain of rice.
> Why takest thou not from each a barley-corn of silver
> That thou mayest accumulate every day a treasure?

The royal prince turned away his face at these words and said: 'God the most high has made me the possessor of this country, to enjoy and to bestow, not to guard and to retain.'

Couplet

Qarun, who possessed forty treasure houses, perished.
Nushirvan has not died because he obtained a good reputation.

[2] THE GULISTAN OF SA'DI, by Sheikh Muslih-Uddin Sa'di Shirazi (1258), Translated by Sir Edwin Arnold(1899).

Chapter One: On the Manners of Kings.

Story Eighteen:
A prince inherited from his father an immense treasure. He opened the hand of munificence, and did justice to his generous disposition, and lavished on his soldiers and subjects incalculable sums.

The aloes-tray, from which no fragrance came,
If placed on fire, its inodorous state
Will change, more sweet than ambergris. So fame,
Thou for thyself by generous deeds create ;
The unsown seed will never germinate.

One of his courtiers, who lacked discretion, began to admonish him, saying, " Former monarchs acquired this treasure by their exertions, and stored it up for a wise purpose. Hold back thy hand from this procedure, for emergencies are before thee and foes behind. It must not be that in time of need thou shouldst fail.

Expend thy treasure for thy people's sake.
The share of each* would be a single grain ** ;
Rather from each a grain of silver take.
And thou wilt thus each day a treasure gain."

The prince frowned at these words, which were not in imison with his sentiments, and said, " God (may He be honoured and glorified!) has made me sovereign of this realm, that I may gratify my own wants and be liberal to others. I am not a sentinel to keep guard over [what I have].

Couplet

Karun with forty treasures was of life bereft:
But Nushirvan 's still ruling in the fame he left.

Note:
* In the original
** A grain of rice.

[2] EDWARD B. EASTWICK, C.B., M.A., F,R.S., M.R.A.S., of Merton College, OXFORD; Member of the Asiatic Societies of Paris and Bombay; and formerly Professor of Oriental Languages and Librarian in the East India College, Haileybury.

¸wj¯—v †_‡K Abev`- 3
ZZxq Aa¨vq: ˆa‡hi dwRjZ

wbR c`fvi GKv-B m‡qQ
        K‡iQ ¯—í DcvRb,
c‡qvRb †bB nv‡Zg ZvB‡q-
        `B nvZ †c‡Z `qvi ab|
Avi GKRbv Ki“Yvcó
K‡iv bv ewmqv Rwg÷dvB,
†K exi Ges h×Rqx-
        Kvi Mxev‡ewo Am¤§vb?

10 b‡f¤i 2012
†ejv 2 Uv 32 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

gj eqvZ

‘হ্রকে নানে আজ্ আম্লে খেশ্ কোর্দ
মেন্নাতে হাতেমতাই না বোর্দ।’ [3]

Bs‡iwR Abev`
Chapter Three: On the Excellence of Content

Story Fifteen:
Hatim Tai, having been asked whether he had seen in the world anyone of more exalted sentiments than himself, replied: 'Yes, one day I slaughtered forty camels to entertain Arab amirs. I had occasion to go out on some business into a corner of the desert, where I noticed a gatherer of briars, who had accumulated a hillock of thistles, and I sked him why he had not become a guest of Hatim since many people had come round to his banquet but he replied:

Couplet

Who eats bread by the work of his own hand
Will not bear to be obliged to Hatim Tai.

Then I saw that his sentiments were more exalted than mine.

[3] THE GULISTAN OF SA'DI, by Sheikh Muslih-Uddin Sa'di Shirazi (1258), Translated by Sir Edwin Arnold(1899).

Chapter Three: On the Excellence of Contentment.

Story Fifteen:

They said to Hatim Tal, " Hast thou seen or heard of any one in the world more magnanimous than thyself ? " He replied," Yes ! One day I had sacrificed forty camels, aud had gone out with the chiefs of the Arabs to a comer of the desert; there I saw a wood-cutter, who had collected a bundle of thorns. I said, Why dost thou not go to Hatim's entertainment ? for the people have assem- bled at his board.' He replied,

Couplet

By theif 'own efforts those who earn their bread,
Need not by Hatim Tai's alms be fed.

I perceived that in magnanimity and generosity he was my superior.

[3] EDWARD B. EASTWICK, C.B., M.A., F,R.S., M.R.A.S., of Merton College, OXFORD; Member of the Asiatic Societies of Paris and Bombay; and formerly Professor of Oriental Languages and Librarian in the East India College, Haileybury.

¸wj¯v †_‡K Abev` -4

cÂg Aa¨vq : †hšebKvj I BkK

cwik‡g †c‡qwQ hv Kwo
n‡q‡Q Avav‡i nvZ e`j,
Kv‡dj v Avgv i Amnvq AwZ
wNwiqv‡Q iv‡Z WvKvZ `j|
Abbq K‡i †P‡qwQ Zv wd‡i
Avwg `xb ZvB Le Afve,
µi nvwm nv‡m `m¨i †bZv
†¶v‡f †K‡` I‡V D`qvPj|

20 A‡±vei 2012
mKvj 9 Uv 19 wgwbU
wm‡jU|

gj eqvZ

‘গর্ তাদ্বার্রক্, কুনি ওয়াগর্ ফরিয়াদ্,
দোজ্দে যর্ বাজেপচ্ছ্ নখাহাদ্ দাদ্।’ [4]

Bs‡iwR Abev`

Chapter 5: On Love and Youth

Story Eighteen:
A man in patched garments' accompanied us in a caravan to the Hejaz and one of the Arab amirs presented him with a hundred dinars to spend upon his family but robbers of the Kufatcha tribe suddenly fell upon the caravan and robbed it clean of everything.
The merchants began to wail and to cry, uttering vain shouts and lamentations.

Couplet

Whether thou implorest or complainest
The robber will not return the gold again.

[4] THE GULISTAN OF SA'DI, by Sheikh Muslih-Uddin Sa'di Shirazi (1258), Translated by Sir Edwin Arnold (1899).

¸wj¯—v †_‡K Abev`- 5

Aóg Aa¨vq: RxebvPi‡Yi c×wZ

ew›` nj LvPvi †fZi
GKwU KvK Avi ejewj,
Avi wK cv‡e evm‡Z fv‡jv
Kmge‡bi dj¸wj?
fvM¨nZ Mv‡bi cwLi
i“×kvm - gi‡Q cvq,
Kv‡Ki N‡i mnev‡m
Rxeb w`j RjvÄwj|

6 A‡±vei 2012
ivZ m‡o AvUUv
wm‡jU|

gj eqvZ

‘না আজব্ গর্ ফেরু রওয়াদ্ নফ্ছাশ্,
এন্দালিবে গোবার্ হাম্ কাফাছাশ্।’ [5]

Bs‡iwR Abev`

Chapter Eight: On Rules for Conduct in Life

Maxim Thirty Four:
When a sage comes in contact with fools, he must not expect to be honoured, and if an ignorant man overcomes a sage in an oratorical contest, it is no wonder, because even a stone breaks a jewel.

Couplet

What wonder is there that the song
Of a nightingale ceases when imprisoned with a crow
Or that a virtuous man under the tyranny of vagabonds
Feels affliction in his heart and is irate.
Although a base stone may break a golden vase,
The price of the stone is not enhanced nor of the gold lost.

[5] THE GULISTAN OF SA'DI, by Sheikh Muslih-Uddin Sa'di Shirazi (1258), Translated by Sir Edwin Arnold (1899).

Maxim Forty Five:
The sage who engages in controversy with ignorant people must not expect to be treated with honour ; and if a fool should overpower a philosopher by his loquacity, it is not to be wondered at, for a common stone will break a jewel.

Couplet

What marvel is it if his spirits droop?
A nightingale — and with him crows to coop!

[5] EDWARD B. EASTWICK, C.B., M.A., F,R.S., M.R.A.S., of Merton College, OXFORD; Member of the Asiatic Societies of Paris and Bombay; and formerly Professor of Oriental Languages and Librarian in the East India College, Haileybury.